NO REST FOR WEARY

Commoners All Worn Out Battling With the Crimes Bill.

BUT LITTLE HOPE FOR RELIEF.

The Irish Members Pluckily Working to Hinder the Measure.

DRILLING THE GERMAN TROOPS.

Berlin Crowded With Military Going . Through the Spring Manoeuvres.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ON HAND.

Some of the Effects of Spring in the Fatherland.

THE QUEEN'S PUBLIC PARADE.

Her Majesty Shows Berself Off to the London Public and Enters the Mansion House in State for the First Time.

Worn-Out Commoners.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, May 14.-- [New York Her-ald Cable-Special to the Bgs.]-In considering the present position of affairs one element of a personal nature concerning members cannot be omitted. It is the air of general weariness and fatigue over the entire house owing to the incessant strain placed upon all sections and parties since the open ing of the session. Twice this week members have gone home by daylight after sitting from twelve to fourteen hours. The result is that everything is jaded in mind and body. In ordinary sessions members get occasional nights off without difficulty, but this year calls are issued daily detailing constant at tendance even during the dinner hour-no rest, no holidays for anybody. The Irish members generally have no other business requiring attention and thus are able to devote their whole time to parliamentary work. But a large proportion of the house consists of mercantile men or lawyers, who are little fitted for their daily duties by sitting up till 2 or 3 every morning. The consequences begin to be seen in the in-creasing difficulty of the whips on both sides to having men down to the house. The Gladstonians attend in smaller numbers every week and the liberal-unionists are also dropping off. The ministerialists manage to keep a majority, Thursday night they sunk twenty-two in one division, the lowest yet recorded this session. No such unremitting work was ever exacted from parliament be fore over so long a period, with no prospect of relief, for as fast as the amendments to the crimes bill are wiped off at one end another series are tacked on at the other.

It is therefore difficult for any man to see when or how the bill can be carried unless by a resort to contrivances not usual in English 'legislation. 'The cloture does not answer the expectations of its chief promoters. The only way of evading it is by multiplying the amendorents, each requiring, in common decency, reasonable time for discussion. Unless recourse can be had to an expedient sometimes adopted in congress-naming a given day for reporting the bill and demanding 4ts third reading-all summer must pass without materially advancing it. A proposition to this effect, it is said, has been under consideration by the government, but nothing has yet been positively decided to any exceptional coup. There will be a strenuous opposition, led by Gladstone, who is keeping watch over the general tactics of the opposition.

THE ONLY SURE RELIEF.

THE GOVERNMENT BANKS UNBROKEN. It cannot, however, be denied that the ministerial majority remains unbroken, Bright going into the lobby with them early every night. There are no signs of a split among the liberal unionists in any quarter. The bili will undoubtedly be passed. The only question is when and by what means.

WORK OF THE IRISH MEMBERS. The main brunt of the opposition thus far has fallen on Sim Healy, who sits hour after hour, undaunted by continual defeats, every ready with a fresh crop of amendments and objections, making twenty or thirty speeches every night, as if it all child's play. The other Irish leaders are in the back ground during the discussion calling chiefly for subtility. Parnell has not once appeared. Dillon is also absent. Dextor and McCarthy are here, but rarely interfere The committee work is harassing and tedious to the last degree, but Healy sticks to it without flinching. The rank and file of the Parnellites can do little more than vote when called upon. Though skirmishers, like Tanner, are constantly ready to make sudden attacks up the enemy's flank. Once or twice angry scenes have occurred and offensive epithets exchanged across the floor be tween the younger and hotter spirits, bu usually we go on with fair good humor untithe first streaks of dawn appear in the eastern windows.

HON THE COUNTRY FEELS. Meanwhile the public outside regards with impatience those protracted proceedings and another session is slipping and no legis lation affecting the interests of the general community is even attempted. This canno but cause great disappointment, and must end ultimately to the injury of the conservative party, although the ministers are power less, under the present circumstances, to help themselves. The country has been promised certain definite things. If it does not get them there will be bitter complaints. Still, the belief that Ireland is in a dangerous state leads the peo ple generally to acquiesce in the suspension of ordinary legislative business and prevents, according to my belief, any substantial growth of Gladstone's strength From my own experience in various parts of the country I judge that the determination not to consent to anything resembling Gladstone's scheme increases rather than declines This, I am aware, is not Gladstone's own view, but last year he fully believed the coun try ready to support him. The bulk of th workingmen take the stand on the maintainence of the union and will not budge an inch from that, This determination must be recognized or any future scheme for giving Ireland home rule will inevitably be shipwreeked. Even in Scotland, good authorities declare that the unionist feeling is making great headway. Chamberlain's speeches produced considerable effect and he has returned with renewed confidence in his cause. Evcrybody admits his reception was far more friendly than was anticipated in the very

sent and center of Gladstonianism. If Scot-

old idol, it will be ominous of that section of the libeaalswho cast their fortunes with him

A MATTER OF UNCERTAINTY. All this matter is of some uncertainty till the next election, which cannot be brought about for some time. The unionists will not consent to plunge the country in the excitement and expense of another dissolution. I do not see how the government can be beaten on any material question. Churchill, though opposed on the retrenchment principle, has cordially supported it when threatened by the opposition, will doubtless go on fighting a stout battle for economy and exposing many abuses in the public service, but assisting the government in its Irish policy. His resolve to bring about a pure and better administration of public funds obtains the cordial approval of the country and increases the ranks of his supporters.

RANDY'S PARTY OF REFORM. "When the ministerial estimates for the year come under discussion you will hear many things surprising you. Jobbery and corruption are in greater danger now than ever before and the only man we can look to to cleanse the Augean stable is Churchill. If any reasonable solution of the Irish problem is only possible the country would hall it with delight. We might then approach the pressing questions now thrust aside. We should all feel like men emerging from some horrible nightmare whenever that time arrives. Randolph Churchill will lead the party of reform, and the day of governing this country by family right, private interests and official jobbery will have passed away. You will see the first steps toward bringing about this result even before the present session is out, A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

THE GERMAN MANCEUVRES.

The Emperor Very Busy Reviewing the Troops.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, May 14 .- | New York Herald Cable -Special to the BEE. |-New York would have thought itself in a state of seize if for a single day troops passed through the city as troops have been passing for the past weekinfantry, cavalry and artillery, marching to and fro so that from early morning to 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon the tramp of infantry and the rumble of artillery is pretty constantly in one's ears. On busy Friederick strasse are found companies of infantry folowing each other so quickly that the music of the military bands got sadly mixed up. All this comes only from the spring manœuvres which bring to Berlin troops from all over the military district centering here. THE KAISER'S MILITARY BREAKFAST.

Nearly every day of the week the young emperor spent the morning reviewing the troops, either here or in Potsdam. Last week he began the service by breakfasting at Potsdam with the officers of his regiment as guests with true German sympathy. A big cake, covered with ninety small lighted candles, was brought on after breakfast to commemerate the age of the emperor, who personally commands this regiment. This pleased the emperor so that he said the officers must also have some remembrance of the day, so he himself cut the cake and gave each officer, with his on hand, a piece of the cake and a lighted candle. Then, that all might smoke the kaiser lighted a cigarette and a smoking parliament began its session.

Some what later the little five-year-old future emperor, the son of the crown prince's son, in the palace opposite, also had his birthday cake with fine candles upon it and got with it his first suit of .uniform, thus beating his great grandfather by one year in begining his army service.

AT THE PARADE GROUNDS. All through the week crowds regularly waited to cheer the emperor as he passed on his way to the parade ground. Wednesday, in spite of the raw day, his simple low horse carriage passed as usual, followed by severa gorgeous court four-in-hand equipages. Once on the parade ground, the emperor cries "Good morning" to the regiments, which answer with a co-"Good morning, your malossal jesty." Then, by skilful driving, the emperor keeps a position to see the whole review to the best advantage. The infantry march and countermarch, but always toward the emperor. There are skirmishes, storm ing of earth works, cavalry charges and practice with new repeating rifles, all of which the emperor eagerly watched from his postion close to the line, noting the defects and repeaters with a never tiring eve.

watching the terribly rapid fire of the new AN AMUSING INCIDENT. Thursday the emperor again went to Pots dam. On his way to the depot and old mar ket woman created a good deal of amuse ment by forcing a horse car, in which sh was, to stop until the engineer passed. She was sunburnt, muscular, and patriotic. Riding on the front platform with her baskets, she heard the cheers announce the Emperor's approach. The driver of the car was too busy to be patriotic. He wished to drive on, but with a "Eh, wa wenn, unser kaiser commet wird, commet wird. nicht jafahren," the old frau taid violent hands on the driver and summarily stopped the car. She had a picture of the kaiser at home, she explained, and no str et ca should prevent her seeing her kalaer again, So the horse car passengers saw the emperor pass and got a salute from him, after which a strong-armed patriot set the driver up in his place again and urged the horses forward to make up lost time.

TOUCHING REVERENCE FOR THE EMPEROR A pleasant feature of all this military reviewing is that, in spite of the severe and long-continued exercise involved, the em peror is so strong as to be able afterwards to lunch with his officers, receive visitors, or make calls the same afternoon. Very touching is the simple reverence shown every where for the emperor. A good example o this feeling is shown in a letter beginning: "Dear Mr. Emperor," which the mail re cently brought to the place. A child complained that the father of an old soldier lamed in the Austrian war was now helpless so that he, with four sisters and brothers. often went hungry, so the appeal made to the emperor was the most natural course for the child's mind, and the emperor is now having the matter investigated,

GONE INTO SUMMER QUARTERS. Spring weather, though not too warm yet has already had its effect, and noted people have begun to go into summer residences. The Kaiser still stays here, but later goes to Ems. Gastien is said this year to be forbid den by his physicians. The crown prince is already in his usual summer quarters at Rots dam, and Count Von Moltke went Tuesday to his Keisan estate. Count Bismark goes to Ireland to see Lord Lonponderry. Prince Bismarck also soon leaves Berlin for his estates. The latter, by the way, has been lately renewing youth by a horseback gallor through Thiergarten, with the result of fresh, healthy looks, which delight every one seeing him. It seems to show a certain lack of enterprise on the part of the French papers that these rides have not been duly tele graphed as a preparation for a raid on 'aris.

GORY NEWSPAPER STORIES. Secondly, the spring weather has brought an increase of heated comments by the German papers on their French rivals. Almost land is weakening in its attachment for its | every issue this week the Berlin papers con-

tained some story of French or Russian attack on Germans; from Paris is given a thrilling account of Germans attacked on the streets: from Belport come stories of Germans arrested as spies, or attacked by crowds of angry Frenchmen; from the Moscow Gazette is clipped a funny article describing battalions of carrier pigeons and regiments of dogs which Germany is training for a march on Paris. Even, according to this comic Muscovite, Germany proposes to establish a regular canine school that every doz in Ger many may be trained to snarl for the fatherland. All of which serves to slowly irritate Germans, more especially those who notice the continual cry of the Prussians, which is used in France as a term of reproach instead of the desired names of the German. As yet these articles lead to no threats from German papers, though one influential paper suggests. with a malicious chuckle, that France had better stop squinting toward Alsace-Lorraine and watch its own border very closely.

As a natural result of the irritation against France comes the news of a more stronger enforcement of the laws in Reichsland, the civil officers being replaced by those of tried fidelity. Persons who speak French, or educate their children in France, manufacturers or rich land owners with houses in pans, all are under suspicion and subject to instant expulsion, it caught in any suspicious act. Quite a sensation was created momentarily by a statement in the Alsace journal that several great factories owned by Frenchmen have their work people trained and allotted into companies so as to go over bodily to the invading French army. Although probably a lie, the story seems to show still some of the heated feeling along the frontier.

Their Relations Becoming Friendly. BERLIN, May 14.-Official advices from St. Petersburg to-day declare that there is a marked improvement in Russian relations with Germany, and that the entente cordiale with Prince Bismarck, has renewed despite the polemic over the Austro-Russian treaty regarding the occupation of Bosnia. This statement conflicts with the feeling in Berlin official circles, and is interpreted as indicating a dread of further revelations of new intrigue on the part of Russia, who, it is alleged, is trying to induce Austria to abandon a German alliance. The origin of the recent disclosure is now known to be the discovery by Prince Bismarck that Russia was making approaches for another secret treaty with Austria with the object of detreaty with Austria, with the object of de-taching her from Germany. The disclosures have effected its purpose of trustrating the Russian game and obliging the Austrian government to summarily refuse to consider any arrangement not known to Germany.

The Queen Enters the City With Pony

LONDON'S GALA DAY, and Pageant. LONDON, May 14 .- The city is ablaze with excitement this afternoon, the occasion being the v.sit of the queen for the purpose of opening the People's palace at Mile End The route selected for the royal progress extends from Paddington station, in the west ern portion of London, to Mile End, at the extreme eastern limit. The distance is about eight miles, the Irish colors and stars being conspicuous in many places. The queen will reach Paddington station from Windsor at 4 o'clock. She will be accompanied by Prince Christian and Prince Henry of Battenberg and his wife and Princess Beatrice. She will be met by a civic escort. and with her escort will proceed in carriages, escorted by a troop of cavalry. line of the procession will be guarded by 10,000 volunteers and 5,000 regular troops comprising artillery, infantry and cavalry, all selected largely with a view to brilliancy and contrast, their different uniforms as additions to the pageant, and 10,000 policemen At Holborn the lord mayor and civic officials will await the queen's advent in the old city and after saluting her and formally welcom ing her to London, will proceed with her to the People's palace. There the Prince of Wales, Marquis of Lorne and Duke of Cam

bridge will receive her majesty. The queen in ner progress to the palace, will proceed throughout the section of London known as the city for the first time in many years. and her visit has aroused great excitement. The lord mayor and municipal officers of the city of London went in car-riages from the Mansion house to the city's boundary line-Holborn. They alighted and The president said: awaited the queen, who was in an open car-riage. At the queen's approach the lord mayor received a pearl sword from a swordbearer. His worship lowered the point, con gratulated her majesty on coming to the most loyal city and presented the sword the queen. She took it and returned it. The lord mayor and retineu then placed them selves immediately in advance of the queen' solves immediately in advance of the queen's carriage and escorted her across the city to the eastern boundary-Aldgate. There they bade her farewell for a brief time and repaired to the Mansion house to wait her majesty's return. The queen proceeded to the People's palace and ascended the dais, where the Prince of Wales, Marquis of Lorne, Duke of Cambridge and archbishop of Canterberry had assembled, the choir singing the national anthem. The queen then received the gold key, Mme. Albani sang "Home, Sweet Home," and the Prince of Wales declared the People's palace open. The announcement was greeted with a great flourish of trumpets, followed by the nrand choir rendering "Old Hundred." Subsequently the queen laid the first stone of the foundation, with the technical spoois attached, of the People's palace. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the royal procession started on its return. By command of the queen, the longest route back bound to respect. mand of the queen, the longest route back was taken, the procession moving off into

was taken, the procession moving off into Burdett road, going thence along Commercial road to Oldgate. This deviation was ordered to please the citizens, who requested it. Arriving again at the city limits, the royal carriage was met by the lord mayor civic officers, and escorted to the Mansion house, which the queen entered in state for the first time in her life. The lord mayor worm crimson and symptom conductions.

wore crimson and ermine robes, only as-sumed when the sovereign visits him. He conducted the queen to the tes-room. The weather was fine all day. American Art in Scotland. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] EDINBURG, May 14.- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The national gallery here, which American tourists may remember as in that Grecian building designed by Playfair on Princess street, will soon have on exhibition Churche's "Niag ara." The name of the donor, Mr. Kennedy who bought it at the Stewart sale, is praised by every Scotchman. It is rumored that Mr. Carnagie, now on his honeymoon, is to be another art-louing Scotchman who wil further remember the capital of his native land. The new picture, I hear, is to hang in the room where are Sir Noel Paton's pictures "Oberon" and "Titania," Wilkie's "John Knox Dispensing the Sacrement," and Landseer's "Rent Day in the Wilderness." Mr. Kennedy's gift will form the first Amer ican works in the gallery.

International Bicycle Racing. LONDON. May 14 .- The first of a series of ive bicycle races took place to-day between Howell, of Wolverhampton, and Woodside of Philadelphia, the distance twenty miles Woodside at the beginning rushed to the front, lead at the end of the first mile, which was made in 2 minutes and 48 seconds. At the end of the tenth mile Woodside was still in the lead, but toward the close Howell gained and won by fifteen yards. Time, hour and 40 seconds.

Affirms the Agreement. Paris, May 14.—The Journal des Debat firms the agreement between England and Turkey relative to Egypt. It includes the evacuation of Egypt by the British in three

THEY DIDN'T COME HIS WAY,

The Reason Why McShane Failed to Secure Marshal Bierbower's Scalp.

AN INCIDENT OF THE ELECTION.

Death of Justice Woods and Much Speculation as to Who Will Be His Successor-Other Washington News.

McShane and Patronage.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- | Special to the Beg. |- I have been waiting till the clouds rolled by. After McShane left, a small portion of the sky was lurid with sulphurous exhalations. Ben Hayden's southern friends in position were furious. They claim Lamar recommended him for Chadron, and then promised him Niobrara: then Markley has really many friends in the departments whom he made on two visits here. boldly assert that he was promised Parker's place, and that the president had his name on the list, and when he was crowded off he was also promised Bruce's place. All these people are bitter on McShane. They say he was the evil genius: that he came here os tensibly for Bierbower's scalp, and Insisted that Euclid Martin, of Omaha, should have his place. But when Attorney-General Garland said that not another federal office holder from Omaha, and when the president said the same thing and asked McShane to name some democrat outside of Omaha, that McShane felt sore, and finally grew into better humor and submitted to the inevitable and told the president he felt like the urchin who said if he could not have his picture taken he wanted to have his tooth pulled; he must have some diversion, and he could not go back to Omaha with his tail between his legs and skin off by a democratic administra tion; that he must have somebody's scalp. Then the president of fered him three postoffices. McShane said

that that was not an equivalent for marshal;

besides, Vilas intended to appoint the new

postmasters before he came. The president

then said: "Ask for anything else in the Ne-

braska democratic vineyard, except the head of 'John the Baptist,' to-wit, Bierbower"any place where he could find an office filled by a republican who was willing to let go: that Nebraska was so overwhelmingly republican he thought it would be treating that great state badly to remove or dismiss any republican. So McShane, npon inquiry at the land office, found that Miner W. Bruce, the land office, found that Miner W. Bruce, while here a few weeks ago and when here about a year ago, had unhesitatingly told Commissioner Sparks and Secretary Lamar that he was not only willing but desirous when they could appoint a man as his successor to yield any moment. Encouraged by this, McShane explained to the president that Bruce was willing and ready to step out, only awaiting the appointment of a successor. The president said he would cause only awaiting the appointment of a successor. The president said he would cause inquiry to be made, and if the facts were correctly stated he would examine the papers and see who ought to be appointed. McShane indignantly replied that he supposed he was to name the man. The president replied he must appoint Markley there. He intended him for Parker's place, but he had been euchred out of that, and he was fairly entitled to it. But McShane said he thought it was understood he was to name the man, and it was generally agreed among his friends that as Bruce was from Knox county the new man should be Bonesteel, from that county, the late democratic senator from that district, and who had lost much money in Repping on foot a democratic paper. But the president shook his head and said he required other and different reasons in appointing a man in the service, holding that a public office was a public trust. Then McShane shook his head and quietly said:

"The devil you do?" and paused, and the McShane shook his head aud quietly said:
"The devil you do!" and paused, and the
president paused. Finally the president
said: "I will compromise the matter. Mr.
Welna has been strongly recommended. He
is a Bohemian, and there are many Bohemians in Nebraska, aithough they generally are republicans. It will be a good
point politically," "Yes," said McShane,
grimly, "a public office is a public trust!"
This trustrankled the president, and he said,
sternly. If McShane would be satisfied with
Welna he would appoint him. McShane
assented, saying he must seem to have some hane shook his head and quietly said assented, saving he must seem to have some scalps at his belt when he returned to Omaha that the charter election would be held in few days, and he must basten to be there

The president said:
"Your mayor is now democratic,"
"Yes, said McShane, "and the next one will be. My four thousaud majority will secure that."
Then the President smiling, replied:
"If you elect a democratic mayor there shall be a change in the Marshall at once."
McShane smiled all over and uttered "good—a public office is a public trust," and hurried to Omaha to elect a democratic mayor. But a few days thereafter there was a gloom in the White House. When the wires brought the intelligence that a republican mayor had been elected by nearly a thousand majority. Ben Wilson and some friends of Markley called on Dan Lamont, and he told them the above story of McShane's visit to the President, and said he always thought, and Dr. Miller had often told him, that while McShane was honest, he had no decision or judgment as a leader; that there was no excuse in Omaha going republican unless McShane's stupididity—except Boyd, feeling that if it went Democratic it would strengthen McShane, and Beirbower would have to go. Then they swore all around, took a drink, and vowed the President was right; that there was no part of America west of hurried to Omaha to elect a democratic mayor that there was no part of America west of Illinois that a democratic President was

Justice Woods Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 14.-Justice William B. Woods, of the surrogate court of the United States, died at his residence in this city at 12:10 p. m. to-day. He was seriously ill in California about a month ago, but im proved enough to enable him to come here After his arrival he continued to grow worse. His d'sease was dropsy. He suffered intensely last night, but in the early morning he apparently became insensible to pain. He was entirely unconscious this morning and the only evidence of life was his slow respiration. It is understood to be the de sire of Justice Woods' family to have him buried in Ohio, where he was born. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

Justice Woods was born in Newark, O., and after receiving his primary education, was sent to Yale college, where he graduated in 1845. Subsequentty he studied law and began the practice of his profession in 1847. Entering the political arena as a democrat, he was elected in 1857 to the Ohio legislature and was made speaker, and was re-elected to and was made speaker, and was re-elect the same body two years thereafter, the breaking out of the war of 1861 he into the military service as licutenant colonel of the Seventy-sixth infantry, serving until the war closed, when he was brevet major general. He was mustered out in Alabama, where he remained, returning to legal duties and political life. He was chosen state chancellor for six years but after serving in this position for two years was appointed by President Grant circuit judge of the United States for the Fifth district, which office he held while residing in Mobile for a number of years. His promotion to the supreme court took place in 1880.

Speculation On the Succe ssion. WASHINGTON, May 14 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-Although Mr. Justice Woods, of the supreme court, expired less than twelve hours ago, there are already a dozen candidates in the field for the place made vacant by his death. This is the first chance that President Cleveland will have to appoint a member of the supreme court. It is by far the most important office he has had to fill since his inauguration, and he will doubtless take some time to make his selection. The gossip to-night mentions Secretary Endicott as a possible candidate for the

place. Justice Woods was a native of Ohio, although he had been a resident of the state of Georgia for several years prior to his appointment. His death leaves the south with-out a representative on the supreme bench, and for this reason it is likely that in choosand for this reason it is likely that in choosing a successor the president will select a southern man. Garland is anxious for a seat on this honorable bench. His friends say that his one ambition is to occupy a seat on the highest court in the country. They say, too, that he has frequently told the president that he desired to leave the cabinet for the court. These friends of the attorney-general also profess to believe that the president is inclined to grant the wish, but in spite of hopes there is very little likelihood that the president would do anything so foolish as to appoint Mr. Garland. Such an act would be appoint Mr. Garland. Such an act would be suicidal from a political standpoint. The connection of the attorney general with the unfortunate Pan-Electric telephone company was too flagrant, and it is not likely that the president would care to risk the consequences of such an appointment. It is consequences of such an appointment. It is more probable that some good southern lawyer whose character has not been smirched by even the semblance of crookedness will be appointed, but it is not likely that the appointment will be made for some months to come. months to come.

The President Visits Mount Vernon. WASHINGTON, May 14 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Some of President Cleveland's friends were surprised to learn to-day that he never visited Mount Vernon till yesterday, and that he had not the least lidea of the surroundings of where rest the bones of the father and mother of this country. The president and Mrs. Cleveland made the trip upon the invitation of Mrs. Laughton and were accompanied by Mrs. Folsom, General and Mrs. Sheridan and a few others. After luncheon there they returned to the city about 9 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Cleveland is now wearing a stylish gray cloth suit in daily dress. With it she wears a girlish turban hat, black trimmed, with light loops of black velvet in front. A black and white striped umbrella completes her half-mourning toilet. Mrs. Cleveland has delighted the hearts of the young ladies here, whose engagements have been recently announced by promptly sending them a pretty note of congratulation. She has a rare faculty in the wording of the precious missives as well as in notes of sympathy received by ladies who have suffered family bereavement. Some of her warmest admirers are attached to her simply by the kindly expression of condolence she sent them on these occasions, which was prompted by a genuine sympathy and in the rush of winter, when it was popularly supposed she was busy with social matters. Mrs. Welch, who still remains at Oak View with Mrs. Folsom, resembles her closely and has a most attractive face. closely and has a most attractive face. She is slighter in figure and her hair is quite fair, though the sisters are seemingly close to each other in age. Little May Huddleston returns to her home in the west after school is over. She has been great company for Mrs. Folsom all winter. Mrs. Cleveland will be with her mother much this summer.

The Immigration Question.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |- The state department is continuing its search for information through its consuls concerning immigration, with a view to laying the subject before congress when it convenes this winter and asking immediate action. An immense pile of reports have been received from all parts of the world. Officials at the department say the reports show that labor troubles, oppressing laws and general dissatisfaction afford the laws and general dissatisfaction afford the object of the people for leaving their native lands for this country. It is not believed that from the character of the people coming here they are desirable as inhabitants, and consuls in most instances recommend that the inflow be stopped, as they state further that most of the countries yielding up inhabitants to this country would be glad if we would forbid immigration for a period of say five years, when an effort will be made to keep the population at home. It is generally believed that a bill will be passed early in the coming session to prohibit immigrations. in the coming session to prohibit immigration from ne. r.y if not all countries.

Postal Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Postoffices have been estabished in Nebraska and postmasters appointed to them as follows: Henry Celton, Chevenne county; William H. Rockford, Minatave, Chevenne county.

The time schedules of Nebraska star routes have been ordered changed as follows, on June 1: Geneva to Turkey Creek: Leave Geneva Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:30 a.m.: arrive at Turkey Creek by 9:50 a.m. Leave Turkey Creek Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 a.m.; arrive at Geneva by 12:20 p. m.

at Geneva by 12:20 p. m.
Creighton to Aten: Leave Creighton
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.
m.: arrive at Aten by 5:30 p. m. Leave Aten
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m.; arrive at Creighton by 5:30 p. m.

Military Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 15, - Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Colonel Albert G. Brockett, Third cavalry, is quite ill at Fort Davis, Texas, and Lieutenant Colonel David R. Clendenin, same regiment, is commanding the post. First Lieutenant George Palmer Ninth infantry, has been appointed adjutant of the regiment, to date June 15, to succeed First Lieutenant Edgar B. Robertson, whose term expires on that date. Army leaves: First Lieutenant John E

Myers. Third artillery, Washington barracks, until June 2: First Lieutepant Clayton S Burbank, Fourth Infantry, Fort Lyon, col ored, ten days turther extension; Major Anson Wiles and Captains William B. Ken nedy and Thomas C. Lebs, Tenth cavairy compose a board convened at Fort Grant Arizona, to examine First Sergeant William H. Givens, troop K, Tenth cavalry, for apn. Givens, troop K., Tenin cavary, for appointment as post quartermaster-sergeant. Hospital Steward Thomas Hill, Fort Washakie, Wyoming, six months; Sergeant James Casey, troop M. Fourth Cavalry, six months to go abroad; Sergeant Fredrick Grieb, troop A. Fiith cavairy, six months, to go abroad; Sergeant Weilman Moulton, battery, Fifth artilery, 30 days; Sergeant Charles C. Hill-man, company C. Fifth infantry, four months: Sergeant Alfred Wool, company H. Twentieth infantry, four months; Sergosnt Henry Steffen, company A. Twenty-third infantry, two months, from May 20; Corporal David E. Stanley, troop E, Seventh cavairy, one month, from June 17.

Reciprocity in Canada. TORONTO, Ont., May 14 .- A general meet ing of the board of trade was held last night to discuss the subject of commercial union

or reciprocity with the United States. The meeting was large and influential, representing all commercial interests and trades. The subject was very fully considered, but the debate was adjourned until next Thursday, President Darling and Prof. Goldwin led on the side of wider commercial relations. The following resolution was introduced: "Resolved. That in conformity with the sentiment of the Canadian people expressed at intervals with great unanimity for many years, this board regards as advantageous to the mutual prosperity of the United States

and Canada the removal of every possible re-striction upon international trade and affirms that the proposal for a commercial union be-tween the two countries is worthy of the fullest investigation and most earnest considera Bishop Ireland at Home. ST. PAUL, May 14.-Bishop Ireland reached home this morning from Europe, and received a warm welcome. He was pre

sented with a handsome carriage and a pair of fine horses by friends regardless of dem-onstration. The bishop refused to be inter-

A Stay For Grottkan. MILWAUKEE, May 14.-Judge Sloan thi morning granted a stay of proceedings until the next term of the supreme court in Grottkan case. Grottkan's ball was fixed at 82,-

PATTI'S FAREWELL

She Sails From New York With Expressions of Regret.

New York, May 14.—[Special Telegram to the Bee-|-The deck of the Cunard steamship Umbria was crowded at 10:30 today when Madame Patti, accompanied by her niece, and with Signor Nicoline bringing up the rear, walked on board. She was also attended by some friends who had come down to say good-bye to her. She looked as radiant as she usually does on such occasions and no trace of the indisposition that prevented her singing on Wednesday night was visible. "But I really was quite ul" she said to a friend who made some laughing suggestion to this effect. "I have never been in the habit of disappointing the public, and I don't mean to begin at this late date, However, it is no use recurring to that topic. I always do feel very sad when I leave New York, and on this occasion my regrets are even deeper than usual, for I shall feel as we steam out into the bay that I am looking at it for the last time. I don't think that I shall sing much longer. Indeed, my South American tour will probably end my stage career. Then we shall return to our home in Wales, and live as becomes simple country folks. As you know, as soon as I get to London I give a serious of concerts under Abbey's management at Albert hall, and may appear in some operatic selections laughing suggestion to this effect. "I have may appear in some operatic selections such as we gave here in the early part of the season. Afterwards, in September, I rest at my castle in Wales, and next March I start for that South American tour, to which I look forward with more pleasure than apprehension. Over in Hoboken a similar scene was being

produced, only the departing ones were in this case Henry E. Abbey, Mrs. Abbey and Mme. Scalchi. Mrs. Abbey has al nost en-tirely recovered from her lameness.

A BRIDGE TO BE BUILT. Two Railroad Companies Secure

Charter at Stoux City. Sourk City, Ia., May 14.- Special Telegram o the Bee.]-- Altogether the most encouraging piece of new that has been given the public in this city for a long time is the posttive announcement today that the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad companies had entered into an agreement with our local bridge company to take the charter held by it and commence the building of a bridge across the Missouri river at once. Preparations had already been made for voting \$300,000 tax by the city to assist an eastern corporation in erecting the bridge, but the present arrangement is eminently more satisfactory all around. As a result the day has been a most exciting and active one in real estate and business circles. Much property has changed hands and it is confidently believed that the greatest boom of the northwest will begin next week. The railway companies now agree to accept the charter of the Sioux City Bridge company, refund all money expended in preliminary surveys, adopt the line and profiles of the bridge company and use the bridge company's engineer, Mr. Morrison, in the constructions of the bridge under the name of the Sioux City Bridge company; that the bridge shall be open to the use of all companies upon reasonable compensation: that the work shall begin as soon as the secretary of war shall approve the plan and as soon as the old bridge company can turn over the stock and franchise, which they agree on their part to do. It is now certain that the union depot will be at the terminus of the bridge on this of the northwest will begin next week. will be at the terminus of the bridge on this side. There is altogether a more hopeful and confident feeling here to-day than has ever before been experienced.

Stonx City's Board of Equalization. SIOUN CITY, IA., May 14.—|Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The city board of equalization has been engaged during the past week in legalizing the assessment of city property. More than usual attention is being given to the assessment matter this year, and the hitherto very honest estimate w.ll be greatly increased. A very thorough and careful revision all around is being made. It is estimated that on the basis of present figures the total valuation of city property will reach \$10,000,000.

The Strikes Practically Ended. Stoux Ciry, Ia., May 14 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The carpenters' strike in Sioux City is practically ended, the tailors having come to an understanding with their employers some time aco. Most of the carpenters have returned to work on the old basis of nine hours. Building operations are lively, more new structures now being unde way than ever before this early in the sea-

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 14.-|Special Telegram to the BEE.]-I. N. Hazlett and James Wormley, manager and cashier of the American express office, have been bounced for banking on the company's funds. Hazlett has about \$500 and Wormley about \$300 and both have skipped. Wormley went with a female of unsavory reputation. John J. Russell, of the Sioux City office, is in charge, and the deficit has been made good by the relatives of the absentees.

THE FIRE RECOD.

Distillery and Butterine Factory Burned at Hammond.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Shortly before noon to day at Hammond, Ind., a four story distillery and adjoining butterine factory were de stroyed by a fire which caught from a spark from a passing engine. The lumber yard of Williams Bros. John Laws & Son's warehouse, and Sterris & Co.'s distillery were also destroyed. The entire loss is about \$156,000; insurance light.

Big Fire in New York.

New York, May 14 .- To-night fire broke ont in the hay sheds on Thirty-third street west of Eleventh avenue, owned by the New York Central railroad. Before it could be gotten under control it communicated to Theodore B. Chase's grain and feed mill, on Eleventh avenue, and to some wooden hay sheds on Thirty-fourth street. The flame extended from Thirty-third te Thirty-sixth streets, and sparks were whirled on to houses 700 feet distant. Two brick buildings on Thirty-fourth street owned by the Rochester Brewing company also caught fire and were destroyed, and about twenty horses were burned to death. The Manhattan market building, among whose occupants are Armour & Co., the Chicago Beef company and the Manhattan Beef company, was saved by strenuous efforts. The aggregate loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000, of which Chase loses about \$5,000.

A Steamer Destroyed. BRISTOL, R. I., May 15. - The steamer Em pire State, which has been lying at the wharf of the railroad company during the winter past, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was discovered about 1 o'clock When the firemen arrived the flames had made such progress that it was impossible to stay them, and the steamer with all her Two men who were on board as ship keepers barely escaped with theis lives, losing all their effects. The loss, including the work that has recently been out on her preparatory to the excursion season, will probably reach \$100,000; insured for \$40,000. reach \$100,000; insured for \$40,000.

Bad Fire at Quebec. QUEBEC, May 14.-A conflagration curred Sunday morning, destroying a tannery, lumber yard, machine and boiler works. and causing a loss of \$125,000.

Shot at a Priest.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14 .- While Rev. Father Looney was hearing confessions in the cathedral this evening Alice Craig entered the edifice and approaching within about six feet of the confessional box, drew a re-volver and fired three shots at him without effect. The would be murderess was arrested. She is evidently insane.

O'BRIEN'S CANADIAN TOUR,

He Receives a Hearty Reception on Ap rival at Quebec.

PLEASED WITH HIS PROGRESS.

A Big Mass Meeting at Toronto Protests Against His Speaking There-Cheers for Lansdowne and the Queen,

O'Brien at Quebec.

QUEREC, May 14,-William O'Brien arrived in the city at 8 o'clock, by steamer from Montreal, which left for Quebec yesterday. O'Brien left the vessel at 10 and thought to escape in a cab unobserved, but as he stepped ashore "Pat" Ryan, a policeman, who spoke with a rich brogue, rushed for ward and grasped him warmly by the hand. ward and grasped him warmly by the hand, "May the heavens save you, sir," he exclaimed. "I would sooner have your little inger than the body and bones of Lansdowne," at which O'Brien smiled. Threats from Toronto continue to loom up bigger and bigger, and the editor of United Ireland and the people here who are best qualified to judge, assert that they are only threats. The most significant fact that has yet transpired is the offer of Quebec men to send a stalwart bodyguard of armed men to escort O'Brien to Toronto. O'Brien, who is anxious to do nothing that can be construed into violent action, refused the offer, which shows, notwithstanding the enthusiasm aroused, that little excuse remains for Toronto to create a little excuse remains for Toronto to create a disturbance.

Perhaps the exact situation may best be as-

certained from O'Brien himself, who spoke to an associated press reporter this afternoon as follows: "Up to the present the result has as follows: "Up to the present the result has more than answered my most sanguine expectations. From end to end of this province of Quebec, although, of course, I have encountered a good many opponents, I have not experienced the slightest mark of discourtesy, not to say violence. I have met some who doubted the advisability of our visit, but I have not met a single one who, having heard us, was not convinced that we had the amplest and most justification for the course we have taken. I have been simply amazed at the extent to which the prejudice so unscrupulously aroused against us has been dissipated in the course of the briefest intercourse with the people. The feat is of course due not town the property of the property o prejudice so unscrupulously aroused against us has been dissipated in the course of the briefest intercourse with the people. The fact is, of course, due not to ourselves, but to the absolutely unanswerable strength of our indictment. This result is, I think, thoroughly secured that the Canadian people recognize that a case has been made which must be answered. Not a single one of Lord Lansdowne's champions in the press have attempted to tackle the facts of the controversy, although Lord Lansdowne, many weeks ago, through his ade-de-camp, supplied them with his version of the transactions. His friends are reduced to two pleas, neither of which will bear the light of robust public criticism for a moment. The fact is that as governor general Lord Lansdowne is sublimated above all criticism from people whom he rules and who pay him. This is a doctrine so antipathetic to British constitutional law that I can scarcely imagine how any person instructed in the rudiments of English constitutional history can for a moment propound it. Lansdowne's other plea is a still more washy one, namely, that his mouth is closed against defense. His own action and that of his agent utterly confute it. He was himself first to resort to newspaper controversy on the subject before I had an opportunity, and first to make an exparte and diangenious statement of his side of the case before I had any opportunity of answering him.

"If you are refused permission to appear in Ottawa, what then!"

"If you are refused permission to appear in Ottawa, what then?"
"Well, I shall certainly exercise my legal right and visit and speak at those places,"
"Can they prevent you?"
"There is nothing in the law of Canada to

prevent me carrying out my intention, and while I should most deeply regret that our visit should be the oecasion of the smallest interruption of domestic tranquility in Canada. I feel coercion, as a matter of life and n, as a matter of life and

ada, I feel coercion, as a matter of life and death for nearly fifty cruelly oppressed Irish tenants, to go right ahead and arouse honest public opinion against these atrocities. I should be sorry to anticipate that these rumors of war have any serious significance." "But all the halls in Toronto and Kingston having been denied you, does the law permit of open air speaking." "I am informed that by the law we are perfectly free to speak in the open air. If any disturbance should now take place the guilt of it would be on the shoulders of the London Times, whose incitements to violence against us are of the most brutal and unmistakable character. Its comments on unmistakable character. Its comments on our Canadian visit are of the same character as the incitements of Lord Randolph Churchill, which generated the Belfast

To-morrow, O'Brien will deliver a speech before the local branch of the National leavue, and start on Monday for Toronto and speak there Tuesday. He will start the following day for Ottawa, where he will speak on Thursday, and, according to pres-ent arrangements, in Kingston on Saturday.

Toronto Protests. TORONTO, May 14 .- A public meeting was held this afternoon in Queen's park to protest against William O'Brien's coming to this city for the purpose of speaking against the governor general. The meeting was attended by between 10,000 to 15,000 people. The proceedings were characterized by the greatest enthusiasm and perfect order. Mayor Howland presided. After the mayor had read the proclamation calling the meet-

ing, the bishop of Algoma moved the first ing, the bishop of Algoma moved the first resolution as follows:

That this meeting reprobates the action of William O'Brien visiting this city for the purpose of exciting a hostile feeling against his excellency, the governor-general, on account of the difference between his excellency and his tenants in Ireland, and expresses its entire and unabated confidence in the high character of his excellency, the Marquis of Landsdowne, and in his fitness to represent her majesty in Canada-"

Marquis of Landsdowne, and in his fitness to represent her majesty in Canada."

His lordscip in moving the resolution protested against the great wrong, unblushing indecency and audacious impertinance about to be perpetrated by O'Brien coming to Toronto. He said this fair dominion was not the home of rebels. O'Brien's coming was founded on falsehood and hypocrisy.

H. E. Clarke, M. P. H., seconded the resolution, which was supported by the hishon of lution, which was supported by the bishop of Toronto and carried amd tremendous cheer ing and waving of hats. Only about twenty hands were held up against the resolution. Prof. Goldwin Smith moved the second res-clution as follows:

olution as follows: "That this second meeting looks with per-"That this second meeting looks with per-fect confidence to the parliament of the United Kingdom for a wise and just settle-ment of all questions in relation to Ireland." He said that while willing to give all the benefits to Irlsh citizens, he wanted to be done with this trickling to the Irish vote. Speaking of O'Brien, he said they did not want have his excellency attacked by men steeped in venom and with lips envomed with untruth.

with untruth.

Rev. Dr. Potts and Rev. G. M. Milligan supported the resolution, which was carried amidst tremendous cheering, only one or two hands being held up against it.

A resolution carried that copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the governor ceneral and Loud Saladary charged that

resolutions be transmitted to the governor general and Lord Salisbury charged the true trouble in Ireland not to landlords, but to the tenants, who were moonlighters, boyecotters, etc. Mayor Howland addressed the meeting, thanking them for their orderly behavior, urging them amid cries of "Never" to give O'Brien a fair hearing if he came here. Three cheers and a tiger were given amidst great enthusiasm, waving of hats for the queen and Lord Lansdowne, and a vast multitude with uncovered heads joined in multitude with uncovered heads joined in singing the national anthem. Mayor How-land sent the following cablegram to Lord

Salisbury: "The reat mass meeting at Queen's park, Toronto, reprodates O'Brien's mission and expresses confidence in Lord Lansdowne. She also looks with confidence to the British parliament for a wise and just settlement of the Irish question.

A Reception at Ottawa. OTTAWA, Ont., May 14 .- The Irish citizens and National league have arranged to give William O'Brien a joint reception. The roller rink has been engaged for his lecture,